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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/320,457	05/27/1999	KAZUO ISHII	040373-0255	4750

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EXAMINER

FUREMAN, JARED

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2876

DATE MAILED: 01/15/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
09/320,457

Applicant(s)  
Ishii

Examiner  
Jared Fureman

Art Unit  
2876



-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jan 4, 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, and 4-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, and 4-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some\* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

- 15) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 17) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_ 20) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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**DETAILED ACTION**

***Continued Prosecution Application***

1. The request filed on 1/4/2002 for a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 09/320,457 is acceptable and a CPA has been established. An action on the CPA follows. The amendments filed on 7/27/2001 and 11/5/2001 have been entered, claims 1, 2, and 4-6 are pending. Note that claim 3 was canceled by the amendment filed on 7/27/2001.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridgelall et al (US 5,525,788, previously cited) in view of Inagaki (JP 3-1285, previously cited) and Nishimura et al (US 5,436,439, previously cited).

Bridgelall et al teaches an optical symbol reading device comprising: an image data input section including an image data input unit (scanner 40) for receiving a bar code label (50) on an article (3010) that is moved by a conveyor, an image data input focus point modifier (within microprocessor 10), an article detector (article sensor 3100) for detecting that the article has entered a read zone, an interpreter for converting electric signals from the image data input section to numbers or characters, an interpretation result output section for outputting the interpretation results of the interpreter to an external device, a front surface position detector (belt speed indicator 3000, article sensor 3100) for continuously detecting a

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position on the conveyor of a front surface of an article that is moved by the conveyor, an image data input focus point control section for outputting data from the front surface position detector to the image data input focus point modifier, the image data input focus point control section including means for converting front surface position data of the article that are received from the front surface position detector to a reading distance, which is the distance between the image data input unit and the front surface of the article, and outputting the reading distance as focus point data to the image data input focus point modifier, the image data input focus point modifier including means for matching the focus point to the front surface of the article that moves constantly over time by setting the focus point to a position designated by the focus point data that are received from the image data input focus point control section (see 1, 2, 4, 25, column 1 lines 28-45, column 4 lines 34-65, column 6 line 18 - column 7 line 40, column 7 line 54 - column 9 line 34, column 10 line 62 - column 11 line 41, and column 20 lines 20-34).

Bridgelall et al fails to teach the image data input section including a front surface symbol reading device and back surface symbol reading device, and means for reading two surfaces, a side surface/back surface or a side surface/front surface, of an article moved by a conveyor by fixing a focus on a position of the side surface and reading the side surface when receiving a bar code label on the side surface of the article from the image data input unit.

Inagaki teaches an optical symbol reading device comprising: an image data input section (first reading mechanism 6) which includes a front surface symbol reading device (reader 3-2) and back surface symbol reading device (reader 3-1), and means (readers 3-1 and 3-2 in combination with readers 1-1 and 1-2) for reading two surfaces, a side surface/back surface or a side surface/front surface (see figures 1-3 and the translation of the abstract).

In view of Inagaki's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the system as taught by Bridgelall et al, the image data input section including a front surface symbol reading device and back surface

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Representative: Mr. Lyle Kimms (34,079)

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symbol reading device, and means for reading two surfaces, a side surface/back surface or a side surface/front surface, of an article moved by a conveyor by fixing a focus on a position of the side surface and reading the side surface when receiving a bar code label on the side surface of the article from the image data input unit, in order to provide a system where a bar code can be read irrespective of an arranged position of a article.

Bridgelall et al as modified by Inagaki fails to specifically teach a front surface/back surface position detector for continuously detecting a position on the conveyor of both a front surface and a back surface of an article that is moved by the conveyor, the front surface/back surface position detector including means that is provided with a light projection position detector and a light reception position detector made up of a plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors, for finding the position of the front surface of the article by detecting which transmissive multiple optical axis sensors of the plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors of the light projection position detector are being shielded by the article.

Nishimura et al teaches an optical symbol reading device including: a front surface/back surface position detector (article location detector 12) for continuously detecting a position on the conveyor of both a front surface and a back surface of an article that is moved by a conveyor, the front surface/back surface position detector includes means that is provided with a light projection position detector and a light reception position detector made up of a plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors (light sources 34a-34k and light interceptors 35a-35k), for finding the position of the front surface of the article by detecting which transmissive multiple optical axis sensors of the plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors of the light projection position detector are being shielded by the article (see figures 1-8, column 3 line 63 - column 4 line 35, column 5 line 62 - column 6 line 14).

In view of Nishimura et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system, as taught by Bridgelall et al as modified by Inagaki, to include a front surface/back surface position detector for continuously

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detecting a position on the conveyor of both a front surface and a back surface of an article that is moved by the conveyor, the front surface/back surface position detector including means that is provided with a light projection position detector and a light reception position detector made up of a plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors, for finding the position of the front surface of the article by detecting which transmissive multiple optical axis sensors of the plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors of the light projection position detector are being shielded by the article, since it is an art recognized functional equivalent to sensing the presence of the article and sensing the belt speed to determine the articles position (see column 5 line 62 - column 6 line 14), as taught by Bridgelall et al.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 7/27/2001 and 11/5/2001 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references (see page 3 of the amendment filed on 11/5/2001), the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 19880; *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Inagaki teaches that by using multiple optical symbol reading devices (readers 1-1 through 3-2), including a front surface and a back surface symbol reading device, a bar code can be automatically read irrespective of the position/orientation of the bar code (10a) on a commodity (10) traveling on a conveyor (4) (see figures 1-3 and the translation of the abstract). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize that the advantage of using multiple symbol reading devices is that the commodity/article does not have to be arranged in a specific

orientation when being placed on the conveyor for the bar code or optical symbol to be properly read. This allows faster and more efficient loading of the commodities/articles onto the conveyor, since the commodity/article does not have to be rotated into a specific position. Nishimura et al teaches that using a front surface/back surface position detector for continuously detecting a position on the conveyor of both a front surface and a back surface of an article that is moved by the conveyor, using a light projection position detector and a light reception position detector made up of a plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors, is an art recognized functional equivalent to sensing the presence of the article and sensing the belt speed to determine the articles position (see column 3 line 63 - column 4 line 35 and column 5 line 62 - column 6 line 14), as is done by Bridgelall et al. Thus, the use of a front surface/back surface position detector for continuously detecting a position on the conveyor of both a front surface and a back surface of an article that is moved by the conveyor, using a light projection position detector and a light reception position detector made up of a plurality of transmissive multiple optical axis sensors, rather than sensing the presence of the article and sensing the belt speed to determine the articles position is merely a design variation, well within the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, that fails to produce any unexpected results.

In response to Applicant's argument that Bridgelall et al does not teach continuously adjusting the focus (see page 3 of the amendment filed on 11/5/2001), it is noted that Applicant's claim calls for "... continuously detecting a position on said conveyor ...", (see claim 1, lines 10-11. Bridgelall et al teaches that the belt speed indicator 3000 outputs a speed of the belt to the microprocessor 10 to allow for tracking the moving article for additional symbol scans (see column 9 lines 32-34). Thus, Bridgelall et al does teach continuously detecting a position of the article on the conveyor.

In response to Applicant's argument that Bridgelall et al as modified by Inagaki and Nishimura et al would not have taught detecting the leading and trailing edges of a moving

object to continuously calculate the distances between the scanners and the surfaces to be scanned (see page 4 of the amendment filed on 11/5/2001), as discussed above, Bridgelall et al teaches the need for detecting the position of a moving object to continuously calculate the distance between a scanner and the surface to be scanned, Inagaki teaches the advantage of using multiple scanner to scan multiple surfaces, including front and rear, and Nishimura teaches detecting the leading and trailing edges of a moving object that includes a surface to be scanned. Thus, the combined teachings of the Bridgelall et al, Inagaki, and Nishimura et al references teach, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, detecting the leading and trailing edges of a moving object to continuously calculate the distances between the scanners and the surfaces to be scanned.

### *Conclusion*

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Jared Fureman** whose telephone number is (703) 305-0424. The examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 7:00AM to 4:30PM Monday thru Thursday and every other Friday (second Friday of the bi-week).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Michael G. Lee, can be reached on (703) 305-3503. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722, (703) 308-7724, or (703) 308-7382.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [jared.fureman@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly



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**Representative: Mr. Lyle Kimms** (34,079)


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signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

*jjf*  
jjf

January 11, 2002

  
**MICHAEL G. LEE**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800**